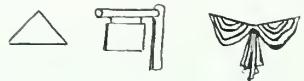


1. Apple River Canyon
2. Argyle Lake
3. Beaver Dam
4. Bishop Hill Memorial
5. Black Hawk State Park
6. Governor Bond Memorial
7. Bryant Cottage
8. Buffalo Rock State Park
9. Cahokia Court House
10. Cahokia Mounds
11. Campbell's Island
12. Cave-in-Rock
13. Chain O'Lakes
14. Channahon Parkway
15. Governor Coles Memorial
16. Dickson Mounds
17. Dixon Springs State Park
18. Douglas Tomb
19. Ferne Clyffe State Park
20. Fort Chartres
21. Fort Creve Coeur
22. Fort Edwards
23. Fort Kaskaskia
24. Fort Massac
25. Fox Ridge State Park
26. Fox River State Park
27. Gebhard Woods State Park
28. Giant City State Park
29. Grand Morris State Park
30. Grant's Home
31. Wild Bill Hickok Memorial
32. Illini State Park
33. Illinois Beach
34. Jubilee College
35. Kankakee River State Park
36. Kaskaskia Memorial
37. Kickapoo State Park
38. Lake Le-Aqua-na
39. Lake Murphysboro
40. Lewis & Clark Memorial
41. Lincoln's Home
42. Lincoln Log Cabin
43. Lincoln Monument
44. Lincoln's Tomb
45. Lincoln Trail Homestead
46. Lincoln Trail Monument
47. Lincoln Trail State Park
48. Lovejoy Memorial
49. Lowden Memorial
50. Matthiessen State Park
51. Pierre Menard Home
52. Metamora Court House
53. Mississippi Palisades
54. Moore Home
55. Mt. Pulaski Court House
56. Nauvoo State Park
57. New Salem
58. Norwegian Settlers Memorial
59. Old Market House
60. Pere Marquette State Park
61. Postville Court House
62. Prophetstown State Park
63. Ramsey Lake
64. Red Hills State Park
65. Shawneetown Memorial
66. Siloam Springs State Park
67. Governor Small Memorial
68. Spiller Woods State Park
69. Spring Lake
70. Starved Rock State Park
71. Vandalia State House
72. Weldon Springs State Park
73. White Pines Forest
74. Crab Orchard Lake



MEMORIALS

STATE PARKS

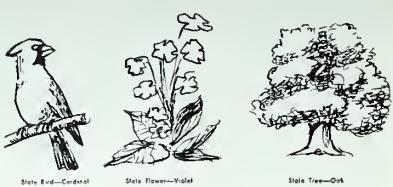
LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE SITES

## STATE OF ILLINOIS

WILLIAM G. STRATTON, Governor

**LAND OF LINCOLN**  
A VACATION TARGET FOR  
MILLIONS of AMERICANS





## Illinois Briefs

From north to south Illinois extends 385 miles, making a difference in the growing season of almost a month between the extreme limits. The state is drained by 500 streams flowing to Lake Michigan, the Wabash, the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers.

The soil is rich with glacial deposits varying from two to 100 feet in depth. The highest natural elevation is a long ridge near the Wisconsin border which reaches an elevation of 1241 feet.

Southern Illinois is hilly, being crossed by an extension of the Ozark range. Average elevation of the state however, is 600 feet above sea level.

The state's mean temperature varies from about 60 degrees F. at its southern tip, to about 52 degrees F. in the central portion and 47 degrees F. in the north. The average rainfall also varies from about 43 inches in the southern part of the state to 36 inches in the central part and 34 inches in the north.

The state has 102 counties, 1180 incorporated municipalities and 1433 townships.

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## Land of the Illini

Long before Marquette and Jolliet pushed their canoe into the waters of the Mississippi, Illinois country was a favorite haunt of many peoples.

Sac, Fox, Potawatomi, Ottawa, Chippewa, Kickapoo, Shawnee and the confederated tribes calling themselves Illini ("the men") roamed the fertile prairies they called home.

With the French trapper came the fur traders, and their forts dotted the Illinois river banks. Little material trace of the French is left today except for some place names, land holdings and legends that reflect a little of the romance and adventure of Old France.

Following the French and Indian War, Illinois was ceded to Great Britain and its destiny was shaped. The revolt of the thirteen colonies inspired George Rogers Clark's march into Illinois and the first Americans soon followed to build homes here.

In quick succession, Illinois became a part of the Northwest Territory, Indiana Territory and finally a state in 1818. Settlers arrived in increasing numbers and the new state prospered and grew stronger.

Then swiftly across the pages of its history marched the Mormons, Abraham Lincoln, Stephen Douglas, General Grant, and a host of others who have brought fame to the Land of the Illini.

Today, almost 9½ million people live in this "Hub of the Nation." Rich in industry, agriculture and mineral resources, it is symbolic that Illinois now contains the U.S. center of population—for it is the national center of much else as well.

## Illinois . . . Hub of the Nation

Illinois' economic history is the story of the fur trader, the trapper, the river boat, a steel plow share and railroads.

In a comparatively short time, Illinois has grown from a strictly agricultural state to a vast industrial empire.

Ideally located with ready access to water, rail and highway traffic, Illinois' importance as manufacturer and processor of goods gives it a versatile economy.

Its mineral resources include coal, oil, lead, fluorspar, sand, clay, silica, limestone, dolomite and others. The state leads the nation in various manufactures too numerous to mention.

In agriculture, Illinois ranks high in wheat and oats and leads the nation in corn and soybeans. Its products are as varied as its general topography, ranging from the cotton growing delta of "Egypt" in southern Illinois, to the rolling dairy farms in the north.

Almost 86 per cent of the total land area of the state is in farms that grow 43 different field crops. Yet, nearly two million people are employed in manufacturing products ranging from tractors and candy bars to ferris wheels and furniture.

## Main Street in Illinois

Traveling in Illinois you will find countless typical rural villages, small cities and a dozen or more large metropolitan areas. Some like Chicago, Peoria, Rockford, East St. Louis, Rockford, Decatur, Springfield, and Evanston are "big cities" in every sense of the word.

Yet of the 1180 municipalities, only 86 fall in the over-10,000 class. The rural hamlet and small city is still Illinois' most typical feature.

You will find many strange sounding city names, some of them Indian in origin, others French, and still others describing the particular region in which they are located. These range from towns such as Nauvoo, German Valley, White Pigeon, Rochelle, Sycamore, Watauga, Pontiac, Paw Paw, Minonk and Pontoon to Burnt Prairie, Bone Gap, Fishhook, Montezuma, Beecreek, Tonti, Patoka, Frogtown and Galena.

You will see an interesting variety of architecture reflecting first settlers of the region, including the French, Mormons, Germans, Amish, Norwegian and others. Several communities hold annual festivals to commemorate their historical background.

## State Parks

Wherever you are traveling in Illinois, you will find that a state park is within easy driving distance. In the northern part of the state, White Pine Forest, Starved Rock and Black Hawk state parks are among the more popular vacation spots.

In central Illinois, you will find the famous Lincoln shrines in Springfield, and the reconstructed village of New Salem near Petersburg. Pere Marquette, Grand Mounds, Cahokia Mounds and Nauvoo are others frequently visited in this central area.

In the southern part of the state you will find Giant City, Cave-in-Rock, Fort Massac, Dixon Springs and others. Most of the larger parks have overnight accommodations and camping facilities. A modern system of state highways makes your trip pleasant and easy. Highway markers indicate distance and site of the various state parks and memorials.

## Chicago, Chicago That Wonderful Town

In the middle of the nineteenth century Illinois was primarily an agricultural state. The development of railroads to replace the steamboat, the production of war materials on an emergency basis for the conduct of the Civil War, and the invention of the refrigerator car all played a part in altering Illinois' economy from strictly agricultural to a blending with the industrial.

Chicago, located at the cross roads of natural and man-made transportation systems, mushroomed to greatness almost overnight. It was almost as quickly leveled by the great Chicago Fire of 1871. Rebuilt on its own ashes, the city has become a world famous center of manufacturing and transportation, a synonym for science and invention; a patron of the arts; and a headquarters for millions of Americans vacation-and-entertainment bound.

Home of two major league baseball teams and two professional football squads, Chicago furnishes some of the top sport contests in the nation.

Its numerous parks, museums, zoos, planetarium and various exhibits are world famous. The visitor is offered a choice of legitimate theaters, famous supper clubs, open air concerts, opera, horse racing, boxing, hockey, yachting or a stroll on the "magnificent mile" of upper Michigan avenue.

Chicago's famous skyline towering above the waters of Lake Michigan offers a challenge to the visitor—"anything and everything—you name it, Chicago's got it."



# ILLINOIS LAND OF LINCOLN



## High Points in Illinois History

- 1673—First White men, Marquette and Jolliet, enter Illinois country.
- 1679—Pisani builds Fort Crevecoeur four miles below Peoria Lake.
- 1720—Fort de Chartres erected in 1720.
- 1765—British take over Fort Chartres ending French reign in America.
- 1778—George Rogers Clark seizes Kaskaskia.
- 1809—Ninian Edwards becomes governor of Illinois territory.
- 1818—Illinois becomes the 21st state.
- 1820—State capital moved from Kaskaskia to Vandalia.
- 1839—Lincoln and members of "Long Nine" successful in move to have capital removed from Vandalia to Springfield.
- 1847—McCormick, inventor of reaper, starts making farm implements.
- 1858—Lincoln-Douglas debates.
- 1860—Lincoln becomes first Republican president.
- 1871—Great Chicago fire destroys almost entire business area.
- 1893—World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago.
- 1910—Illinois becomes first state to provide fire-fighting and rescue stations in coal mining centers.
- 1918—Illinois voters approve first bond issue for construction of state-wide system of hard roads.
- 1933—Century of Progress Exposition held in Chicago.
- 1939—First driver's license law enacted.
- 1946—Illinois pays bonus to \$70,000 men and women who served in WWII.
- 1954—Governor Stratton breaks ground for construction of new State Office Building.
- 1955—Legislative Reapportionment approved by referendum.
- 1956—Completion of U.S. Route 66 as four-lane highway from Chicago to St. Louis.